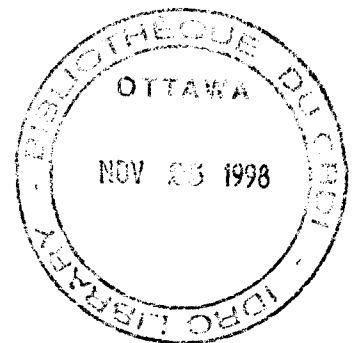


**THE CENTRE LIBRARY**  
**AND**  
**ITS ROLE IN IDRC**

*by*

**Valerie Monkhouse**  
**Associate Director**  
**Information Sciences Division**

**May 10, 1990**



ARC 41V  
MONKHO  
no. 105574

# **THE CENTRE LIBRARY AND ITS ROLE IN IDRC**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

=====

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1. LIBRARY OBJECTIVES**

- a) Information and Library Services to IDRC
- b) Services to Users External to IDRC
- c) Advice and Training
- d) Test-bed Activities

#### **2. REGIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES**

#### **3. RELATED ACTIVITIES**

- a) Project Abstracts
- b) Microfilming
- c) Information Packages
- d) Centre-wide Involvement of Library Staff

#### **4. ISSUES**

- a) Quality of Service
- b) Archives
- c) Information as a Resource
- d) Charging for Library Services
- e) MERO and SARO Libraries
- f) Development Data Bases Service
- g) Service to the Public

### **CONCLUSION**

**APPENDIX I:** International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Library Goals and Objectives, 1987-04-29

**APPENDIX II:** Organization Chart

**APPENDIX III:** Library Budget, 1990-91.

**APPENDIX IV:** Memorandum from V. Monkhouse to P. McConnell, 1989-12-04 re: Evaluation of Library Services to Projects

**APPENDIX V:** Memorandum from V. Monkhouse to P. McConnell, 1989-12-11 re: Library Archives Collection

# THE CENTRE LIBRARY AND ITS ROLE IN IDRC

## INTRODUCTION

The changing role of the IDRC Library within IDRC has been a most interesting one. It was created in 1971 as part of the Information Sciences Division *"to provide library and information services to IDRC staff and to others with whom the Centre is cooperating"*. During its first ten years of existence, it achieved a reputation for being in the forefront of indexing procedures and in contributing to international standards in the field. Because the Library was considered to be a centre of excellence, it often received trainees from developing countries. In addition, it made a major contribution to the design of MINISIS by identifying library requirements for the software and, as the first MINISIS user, testing the system. The emphasis changed in the eighties from a library which had been considered a custodian of information to one which has become far more service-oriented. The impact of this has been that the volume of the services provided has increased considerably and, from providing 80% of our service to users external to IDRC in 1985, the situation is completely reversed and more than 80% of the service provided now is to IDRC staff and projects. As IDRC's mandate is to support research, and that research depends on information, it is not surprising that the role of IDRC's library is to provide the right information at the right time to ensure the efficacy of that research. The Library is, therefore, an integral component of IDRC's program of support for research.

The human resources assigned to the Library have remained fairly constant over the years. In fact, there are 20.4 p/y in the Library now whereas there were either 22-23 P/Ys in the years 1973-87. Salaries and accommodation expenses will amount to \$1,311,000 in 1990-91, representing 71.2% of the library budget. The expenditures for all other line items including the acquisitions of library material were \$377,451 in 1984-85. In comparison, the resources for these items in 1990-91 are expected to be \$466,130. This includes the additional expenses for a contract indexer and for the editing and writing of project abstracts as well as the cost for books and journals which have been rising at the rate of around 9% a year not including fluctuations in exchange rates. During this time, the Library has nevertheless been given, and has assumed, increased responsibilities and provided increased service as described in this report.

The following is a description of the activities of the Library and some of the issues which it must endeavour to resolve over the next few months.

### 1. LIBRARY OBJECTIVES

The Library has three primary objectives:

- i) To provide information and library services primarily to IDRC staff in Canada and abroad and IDRC projects. To provide also services to the Canadian community.

- ii) To provide advice and training primarily to IDRC staff in Canada and abroad, and to IDRC projects. To provide advice and training to developing-country institutions and international institutions with responsibilities for establishing guidelines and standards.
- iii) To act as a "test-bed" for technological and bibliographical developments and standards that may be appropriate for adoption by IDRC and its projects, developing countries and the international community.

1. (a) Information and Library Services to IDRC

The primary objective of the Library is to support the program of research of the Centre by providing relevant and timely service. To be effective, this service must be based on the needs of its users. Moreover, the Library's philosophy is to anticipate the information needs of its clientele as well as to respond to their requests. To do this, the Library maintains a working collection closely related to the subject content of the current programs of IDRC. This collection is developed taking into consideration the most economical and effective way of providing the service expected by IDRC staff. This means that the material acquired is mainly at the reading level and interest of those educated to at least the university level.

Selecting Library Material

It is the Reference Specialists, who are very knowledgeable about the information needs of IDRC staff, who make the decisions, in consultation with their clientele, on whether to purchase items or obtain the information in some other way. In the case of journal subscriptions, all titles to which the Library subscribes are reviewed annually, their use assessed and the subject content related to the current program of IDRC. When a title is being considered for cancellation, there is always consultation with the user who would be most affected. An example of a significant change of emphasis occurred two years ago when the Library staff anticipated that energy was no longer to be a full program in six months time and the program of the Centre was changing its emphasis to the environment. At that time, several journals on the subject of energy were cancelled and the money was used to acquire journals to support the environment program. There is now a Serials Review Committee, chaired by a senior staff member which is responsible for the development of the serials collection.

Acquiring Library Material

Once the selection has taken place, the material is acquired. This can be done in one of three ways. The most usual method is to purchase it from publishers but material is also acquired on exchange or by selecting material which is given to the Library from various sources. One such source is IDRC itself which is how the material is acquired for the archives. Corporate documents are also deposited in the Library by the Secretary's Office.

There are four people in the Acquisitions area who acquire approximately 1300 - 1500 books and over 200 new serial titles a year, as well as renewing approximately 800 serial subscriptions and processing 400 standing orders a year. Included in these figures are orders for office copies and for material for projects supported by IDRC. Last year, 190 books and 33 serial titles were ordered for projects, and 306 books and 55 serial titles were ordered as office copies. Acquisitions also receives and checks in over 19,000 serial issues a year.

It should be realized that these staff members do more than prepare purchase orders. They are responsible for verifying that the bibliographical information which has been given is correct, following up on orders which have not been received within the expected time frame, verifying the invoices, and claiming for missing serial issues. They enter a record for all books and serial subscriptions purchased into our data base after which the purchase orders are generated automatically. Budget information is included so that there is a record by subject of what has been spent each year for both books and serials. This record also serves as a basic record for the cataloguers so that duplication of data entry is avoided. It must be remembered that each book and serial title is unique, that material is ordered from all over the world and that the number of births, deaths and marriages of serial titles is surprisingly high requiring much time for maintaining up-to-date records. In addition, the Library receives approximately 2800 gift items a year, which must be verified and entered.

### Organizing Library Material

There are 3.5 person-years and one contract indexer who are responsible for developing and maintaining the Library's data base. Once the material is received, it is catalogued using international standards. Historically, the Library has aligned itself with the international indexing community rather than the North American library community, through its choice of standards. For this reason, and the fact that the majority of the collection is not held by other Canadian libraries, all of the cataloguing done is original. The indexers are responsible for the bibliographic description, indexing, and classification of the documents. Special emphasis is placed on detailed subject analysis, using the English, French and Spanish versions of Macrothesaurus for Information Processing in the Field of Economic and Social Development, to allow for quick and relevant information retrieval from the data base. As part of this function, the IDRC Library contributes all in-house additions and changes to the international body responsible for the new editions of the Macrothesaurus. As part of the cataloguing function, a corporate name authority file is required to provide consistency in how institutional names are recorded to ensure comprehensive information retrieval.

The indexers are also responsible for new entries and changes in the Library's acronyms data base, for creating records for IDRC publications to be entered into Agricultural Research Information Systems (AGRIS), an international data base, and for providing cataloguing-in-publication data to the Communications Division for all new IDRC publications.

It should be realized that in the case of archives, a tremendous amount of time must be spent on verifying information such as file numbers and whether or not the item is considered to be a final report. This involves extensive liaison between the archives indexer and program staff in all Divisions. This activity is essential, however, to ensure the completeness of archival information in the data base, which in turn is essential for accurate retrieval of information as it is made available to the Canadian public.

Over each of the last two years, an average of approximately 3200 books and 200 new serial titles have been catalogued and indexed.

### Library Services

There are four Reference Specialists and three support staff who provide the major portion of the services offered. They have been responding to an average of approximately 14,200 questions a year over the last two years. The Library's collection of serials permits the Library staff to provide a current awareness service either by bringing to the user's attention articles which the Reference Specialists think will be of interest or by sending photocopies of tables of contents to the users so that articles can be selected for Library staff to photocopy. Of course, Reference Specialists also make use of the Library's data bases and the ones available commercially to provide regular print-outs of citations, according to personalized profiles, which keep the IDRC staff and projects up to date on the literature in their field.

This service is followed up by providing the document cited either from the Library's collection or through its interlibrary loan service. At present, there are 185 current awareness profiles on commercial data bases, approximately 3800 items a year are borrowed from other libraries, and 93,500 pages a year are photocopied for IDRC staff and project staff. The Library also loans approximately 5800 books and serial issues a year to IDRC staff.

The Reference Specialists provide in-depth literature searches to IDRC staff and staff of projects using both the Library's data bases and many of the over four hundred commercial ones available. The value of information professionals is demonstrated particularly well by this service in their ability to locate and retrieve information to meet the specific needs of the user. The Reference Specialists in the Library repackage this information, be it citations, text, or referrals to experts, to make it as useful as possible to the program staff, project staff and other professionals. Because of the expertise of the Reference Specialists, this service is an effective and efficient way of providing information and saves program officers and other professionals hours of searching for information on their own.

The Library has an orientation programme which is conducted at the group level, as part of the Human Resources orientation program or "group tours" upon request and on an individual basis. All new employees of IDRC are given a tour of the Library and told about its services. At the individual orientations, which are given to all program officers and professionals wherever they are located, there is a detailed discussion about their information needs so that a specialized service can be developed on an ongoing basis. This is maintained by subsequent annual meetings. In addition, program officers receive information on the services the Library offers to project staff.

#### 1 (b) Services to Users External to IDRC

The Library also provides services to the Canadian community and around the world. **IDRC Acquires**, a list of new additions to the Library collection, is now published quarterly. This is a current awareness service to IDRC staff, projects and other libraries around the world. It is also a means of disseminating the results of IDRC-funded research as it includes a listing of final reports. Through our Development Data Bases Service, the Library is providing access to six IDRC data bases, four UN data bases and the USAID data base to 172 institutions of which 80% are in Canada. The Library is in the position of being able to provide document support for many of these data bases. Included in this service are two IDRC data bases which are not bibliographical in nature - The Inter-Agency Development Research Information System (IDRIS) and ACRONYM which contains acronyms relating to the interests of IDRC.

The Library serves members of the public who visit by providing them with the use of the collection on the premises, access to a photocopying machine at a cost of 10 cents per page, on-line searches on its data bases, provision of seating accommodation and general assistance as requested including tours and demonstrations. A survey was completed recently of people who had signed the visitor's book and it was revealed that 55.7% of them were students, 13.3% consultants, 9.8% from NGOs, 9.8% from government including Crown Corporations, 2% from associations and embassies and 9.4% who did not state their affiliation. The Library staff also respond to requests by telephone, mail, electronic mail, telex and fax from all over the world. A Reference Specialist conducts searches on MEDLARS, the data base from the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland, for developing countries which do not have a national MEDLARS centre. Last year, the Library staff responded to 715 requests for documents on interlibrary loan from other libraries.

The acquisition of the Brundtland Collection has increased the visibility of the Library as all requests for microfiche sets of the collection or information about the collection are being referred to the Library.

**1 (c) Advice and Training**

The Library provides advice and informal training to individuals from institutions involved in Third World development, including IDRC projects, in areas in which the IDRC Library has developed expertise, such as planning for library automation, library applications of MINISIS, indexing and the application of international standards.

The Communications Division automatically refers IDRC program and project staff to the Library for advice on planning the format and content of a proposed bibliography. Library staff train the managers of the libraries in the Regional Offices and also those project staff who require training in indexing and in using MINISIS.

Outside of IDRC, Library staff have provided advice on the setting up of documentation centres, both at the international level and within Canada, have assisted new or existing MINISIS users' sites in developing their applications.

In addition, the Library participates in providing field work opportunities for students in the Canadian library school and library technician programs.

**1 (d) Test-bed Activities**

The Library acts as a test-bed for technological and bibliographical developments and standards that may be appropriate for adoption by IDRC and its projects, developing countries and the international community. Before a new version of MINISIS is released to all licensees, it is first tested in the Library when Library staff work with the Computer Systems Group to find solutions to any identified problems. The Library was also one of the test sites, for comparative purposes, for testing the feasibility of using CD-ROM technology in developing countries.

The Library is in the midst of implementing two new applications of MINISIS this year, i.e. **CIRC** for the circulation system and **CHECKIN** for the serials receipt function. The Library is testing them not only to make them more usable for other MINISIS users, but also to give the Library the ability to give better service in the future. This has proved to be a very time-consuming task which has increased the pressures on the staff as they continue to give the service expected of them. However, it will ultimately produce long-term benefits.

In the past, Library staff have written manuals for the design of automated bibliographic systems that have been published by IDRC and have gained international acceptance. This activity is now the responsibility of Information Tools and Methods Section of the Division to which the Library contributes a share of a person year.



## 2. *REGIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES*

An initiative which the Library took in 1985 was to establish Regional Information Services. The Centre Library provides support to the Regional Offices in the following ways:

1. Examination of the information needs of the Regional Office staff with specific reference to the requirements for the management of information and the research environment information.
2. Provision of recommendations and training, if required, on the organization of material, keeping in mind the resources available in the Regional Office and the Centre Library.
3. Provision of specific services to meet the information needs of the Regional Offices.

Besides coordinating the requests for service from the Regional Libraries, this service provides advice to the Regional Directors and advice and training to the library managers in the Regional Offices. Examples of this are the writing of a suggested generic job description for Regional Office library managers, development of a standard statistical reporting system, and training in the use of appropriate software. The Coordinator of this service produces a Bulletin de Liaison and Communiqué to exchange information of interest to the regional libraries and also to provide information from the Centre Library which would affect all the regional libraries.

The function of the small libraries in each Regional Office is to meet the immediate needs of the users there. Small collections of basic reference material and core collections of material pertaining to the Region are maintained from the budget of the Centre Library which was given additional resources for this purpose. The Centre Library also provides the in-depth on-line literature search service which would not be cost effective on a decentralized basis because of low volume and high telecommunication costs.

## 3. *RELATED ACTIVITIES*

Over and above its primary functions, the Library provides additional services. These are significant from the overall Centre perspective and, despite ongoing commitments and pressure on resources, the Library attaches importance to them.

**3 (a) Project Abstracts**

Since 1985, the Library has been responsible for editing the pre-project abstracts. In consultation with the PROMIS Users' Group and the Communications Division over the last two years, this process has been streamlined so that, when the project summary is automated, there should be a minimum of reworking both with the abstract and the translation.

To enhance the utilization of the results of research supported by IDRC, the production of post-project abstracts commenced in earnest almost two years ago following a pilot project initiated by the Office of Planning and Evaluation. To date, almost 700 abstracts have been written, validated by program officers and entered into the NEWPINS data base which is IDRC's contribution to the IDRIS project information system. Abstracts are being written at the rate of about two a day. Much time has been required to review the project files and locate the project-related documents, the titles of which are listed in the record. Arrangements have been made for entries to be downloaded to IDRIS as well so that they will be widely available.

The Library is also responsible for repackaging these abstracts into country booklets - commonly known as the blue books - which are distributed to the Canadian missions, UNDP, CIDA, and the Regional Offices as well to individuals upon request. The Computer Systems Group of IS Division is now providing subsets of IDRIS on diskette to the Regional Office Libraries on a quarterly basis which, in time, should replace the production of the blue books in Ottawa for the Regional Offices.

**3 (b) Microfilming**

The responsibility for the management of the microfilming of the archives was given to the Library last year when the program on storage technologies within the IS Division was discontinued. The microfilming is now being done by a service bureau but preparing the material for filming and ensuring that the quality required is maintained has proved to be a very time-consuming task. Last year approximately 1200 items required microfilming. There will be a study this year on the best way to provide storage for security and duplication purposes for the archival material.

**3 (c) Information Packages**

Last year, the Library was also given the responsibility for the information packages which the IS Division has been sending out to IS projects. These packages contain information at various levels on subjects which are of interest to project staff and which is difficult for them to obtain locally. The next package will be on automating an information system. There will also be updates to the previous packages on storage technologies and information marketing.

### **3 (d) Centre-wide Involvement**

The expertise of the Library staff has been recognized Centre-wide over the years. They are playing an active role in the PROMIS Users' Group including chairing the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Institution Name Authority File, the Records Management Committee including the Sub-Committee on Electronic Filing, and the Staff Development and Training Council. Several of the staff were members of the Working Groups in various capacities.

## **4. ISSUES**

There are seven issues which need to be raised based on the effects of the budget pressures, the increase in the volume of work caused by changing directions of the Centre and the two evaluations which have recently been carried out by the Library.

### **4 (a) Quality of Service**

It is critical that the Library maintains its present high quality of service. Any diminution of this service will adversely affect the work of the program officers and other staff, the quality of the research carried out by projects supported by IDRC, and the nature of its interaction with Canadian clientele. The Centre acknowledges the expertise residing in the Library as, over the years, the Library has been asked to take on more and more tasks such as the editing and writing of project abstracts. I strongly believe that the Library should participate fully in Centre activities. However, these tasks put increasing pressure on the resources available, especially human resources. Library staff are constantly looking for more efficient methods without jeopardizing effectiveness. To this end, two evaluations of services to different groups of users have been initiated. In addition, the Library has embarked on a large automation program to have better control, more accurate records, and an improved management information system. It will be developing a marketing plan to ensure the correct setting of priorities for the future.

How is the Library to maintain the quality of service and, at the same time, respond to the increased workload while continuing to support the information needs of IDRC effectively?

### **4 (b) Archives**

The Library has been contributing to the development of a corporate memory by collecting documentation emanating from IDRC and its projects for some years now.

The President's Committee has recognized the potential wealth of this material, and has initiated a study on the scope of published outputs of projects. One mechanism being used for improving access to the Archives is the inclusion of a listing of printed products in the post-project abstracts which are mounted on the IDRIS data base. A list of archival documents catalogued is also included in IDRC Acquires.

The growth in the amount of this material, which has been received by the Library over the last five years, has been phenomenal. To give four examples of the increase in the number of documents located in the archives in 1984 and 1990:

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1990</u>
AFNS	121	959
HS	104	463
IS	990	1942
SS	432	2867

Although there is an increased awareness within the Centre to send archival material to the Library, there is still much material scattered in many places. The Library is concerned about its ability to play its part as a knowledge broker by ensuring that this material is readily available to the world external to IDRC. The larger number of documents captured has resulted in increasing backlogs which have doubled over the last year or so; the Library does not have the resources to keep up with intensive but valuable search activities such as the one carried out by the Population, Education and Society sub-program in the Social Sciences Division. Over 700 items extracted from the project files and obtained from the projects as the result of that survey were deposited in the Library.

There is also the problem of poor identification of final reports of projects as they vary so much in content and format. A recommendation has been made by one of the Library's consultants that all final reports should have common elements on their title pages.

The Library has suggested in its revised Collection Development policy what should be considered as material for the Archives, namely:

- i) All IDRC publications;
- ii) Other documents emanating from IDRC, such as consultant's reports, evaluation reports, etc.;
- iii) All items directly resulting from IDRC funding such as final reports, etc.;

- iv) Items written by IDRC staff and governors, dealing with a subject related to international development, and written or published during the individual's tenure with IDRC; and
- v) Substantive items describing the work of IDRC.

Given the work done in the Social Sciences Division and the resultant amount of material received, what would be the impact on the Library if the Centre as a whole proceeded in this manner? What is the priority for the Centre to capture this material? At present, it is catalogued and indexed and so access is available on the Development Data Bases Service, with document delivery support in the form of microfiche, consultation in the Library and loans to IDRC staff. This collection represents material in large part not available elsewhere in Canada. With the exception of formal IDRC publications, much of the material in the Archives is unpublished as in the case of most of the Final Reports, and the only formal access to it is through the Library's data base. As a knowledge broker, there is a responsibility for IDRC to enhance the availability of this material - but it is a very labour intensive activity. There is a need to study its use, look at how it is organized and ensure that the most cost-effective storage technology is being used to provide copies when they are requested. A study on the most appropriate storage technology is planned for this fiscal year.

An important related issue is the production of post-project abstracts. At present, the Library is responsible for writing the abstracts for projects currently being closed as well as the backlog from previous years. Should program officers assume the writing of the abstract at the same time that the Project Completion Report is written, or should the Library continue to provide this service?

#### 4 (c) Information as a Resource

In his report entitled Evaluation of Library Services to Projects, the consultant recommended that information supply to projects should be considered in the broader context of the role of information in contributing to new knowledge. He believed that not enough thought was being given to the information needed by projects and that some of their research was suffering as a result. One approach could be to request a statement, during project development, of the information resources required in the same way as human and financial resources are determined. There could be a section in the project summary indicating the information requirements, taking into consideration the availability of local resources. If the President's Committee would like to explore this idea further, the Information Sciences Division would draft an approach.

There is also an important related issue. In most developing countries, university and government library services are crumbling. The libraries are early victims of economic hardship. A determined effort is required by all donors to start rebuilding the information infrastructure. Yet in negotiating grants, it often seems that library services are ignored or overlooked, or perhaps are deemed to fall outside of the immediate focus of the project, or must be considered separately as institutional or core support. At IDRC, we have a clear opportunity to address this problem through our project mechanism. A conspicuous case is the provision by the Health Sciences Division of **US\$70,000** to purchase books and subscriptions for the Medical Library at Makerere University, this being a line item in a larger project. The same principle could be applied, albeit on a smaller scale, in all research projects funded by IDRC.

#### **4 (d) Charging for Library Services**

Another recommendation in the Evaluation of Library Services to Projects was to charge projects for on-line and automated current awareness searches. This would amount to about \$20,000 a year which could be used to ensure that the level of service is maintained. There is often a line item in the project budget for the purchase of books and serials so, administratively, this proposal should not pose a problem. In addition, these costs are easily identified and are of greater magnitude than the costs for other library services such as photocopying. If this recommendation is implemented, there will be further pressure on the Library staff when they provide services to projects in the form of the time involved required for administration e.g. the financial approval process, the record keeping etc.

Charging for other services would place a high administrative burden on the Library. At present, only visitors to the Library are charged for photocopying done on a self-service basis.

#### **4 (e) MERO and SARO Libraries**

Last year the Library supported the MERO and SARO libraries to the amount of about \$6,000 for each Regional Office to provide basic reference books and general socio-economic material about the region. Although program officers are no longer located in MERO and SARO, the Regional Directors decided that this type of material was still required, at least until the mandates for these offices were clarified. With the pressure on the Library budget, it would seem prudent to reduce the level of support to MERO and SARO, but such a move would have other implications. Guidance from the President's Committee would be welcomed.

#### 4 (f) Development Data Bases Service

The Library has just completed a review of this service. It included an evaluation of the use of the data bases and investigation of whether the Library should discontinue making some data bases available and/or add others. It recommended that the Library should continue to provide this service as it fills an important niche in information support for Canadians. How aggressive should we be knowing that there is a niche in the market but that it is a market dominated by commercial companies with which we cannot hope to compete? These issues will be addressed by the Library in its review of the consultant's recommendations.

#### 4 (g) Service to the Public

At present, the Library's collection responds to the information needs of IDRC itself. It is, therefore, a very specialized collection limiting its usefulness to the general public. On the other hand, it is a tangible resource in Canada and could soon be required to assume additional responsibilities as a consequence of the enhanced public affairs profile. I believe that the Library must target its audiences very carefully so that it make the best use of its specialized staff to serve the needs of this organization. Clearly, there are resource implications especially the need for additional human resources. This issue must be monitored closely with Communications Division.

### **CONCLUSION.**

The future role of the Library is dependent on the future program of IDRC. It should provide active and anticipatory service in support of IDRC's program but it should also participate in the other activities in which it has become involved related to IDRC's broader mandate, this allows it to continue to be a vibrant and vital unit within the Centre. The Centre should continue to take advantage of the Library's expertise; the more ways that the Library is involved with the main work of the Centre, the more relevant its service is. High quality service can only be provided when there is a good understanding of the context in which it is provided; the good lines of communication which this Library has with its clientele is impressive. IDRC is a centre of excellence in the support of development research. It is appropriate that the Centre Library reflects that quality and reinforces the credibility of this institution.

Revised, April 29, 1987  
May 7, 1980

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

CENTRE LIBRARY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the objects and powers of the International Development Research Centre, the Library has as its goal to stimulate and facilitate access to information about Third World development with particular emphasis on research in adapting scientific and technical knowledge to the economic and social advancement of developing countries.

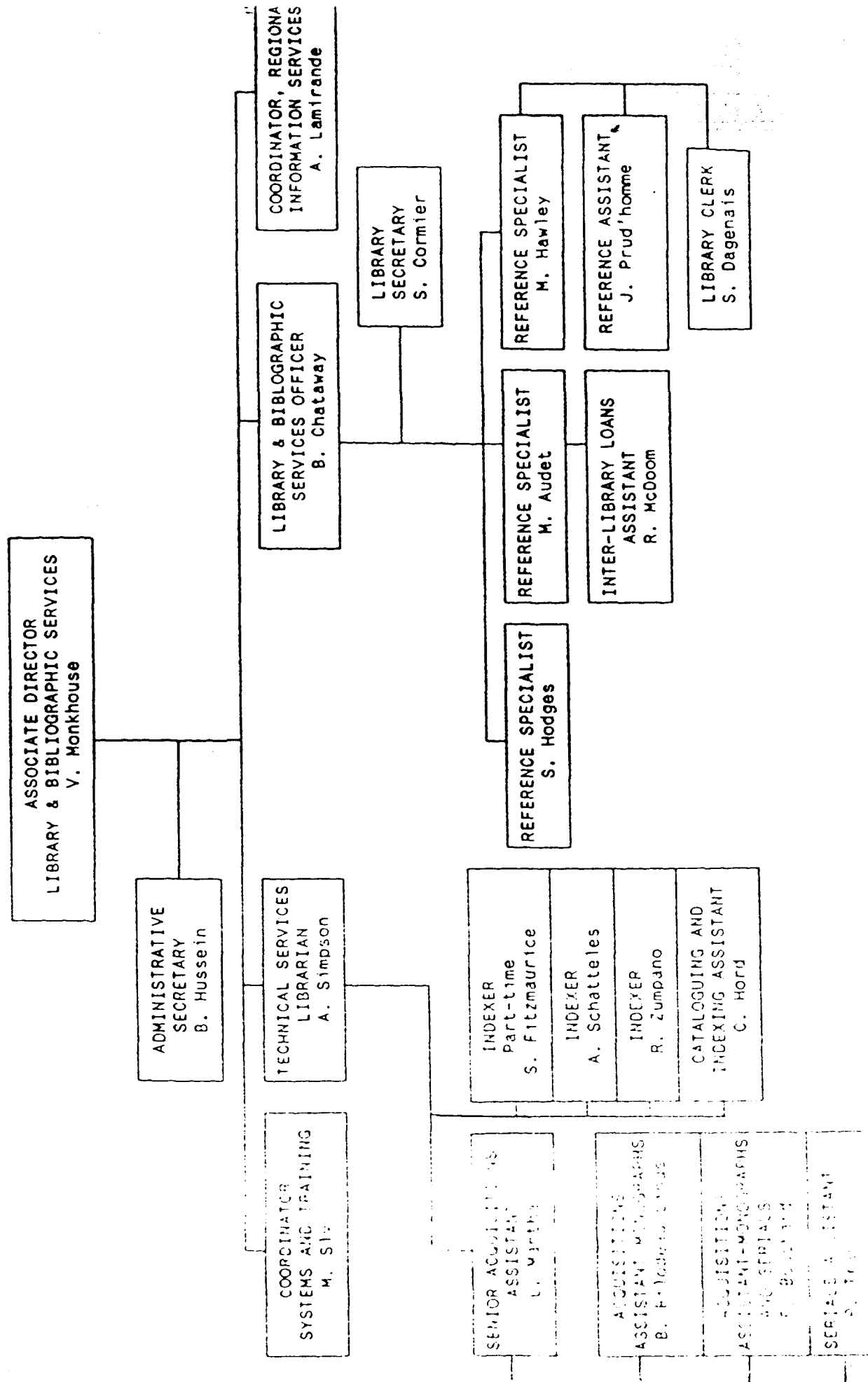
To meet this goal, the Library has as its objectives to:

1. Provide information and library services to the following groups:
  - a) IDRC staff in Canada and abroad;
  - b) IDRC projects (in cooperation with Regional Offices where appropriate);
  - c) the Canadian community (governmental, academic and voluntary) concerned with Third World development; and, as resources permit,
  - d) other communities concerned with Third World development (institutions in the developing countries, international organizations and institutions in other developed countries).
2. Provide advice and training to:
  - a) IDRC staff in Canada and abroad;
  - b) IDRC projects;
  - c) developing-country institutions;
  - d) international organizations with responsibilities for establishing guidelines and standards;
  - e) Canadian institutions concerned with Third World development and/or training of information specialists; and
3. Act as a test-bed for technological and bibliographical developments and standards that may be appropriate for adoption by IDRC and its projects, developing countries and the international community.



# APPENDIX II

INFORMATION SCIENCES  
October 2, 1989



## LIBRARY BUDGET

	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,783,000</b>	<b>1,777,230</b>
 Salaries	 842,100	 896,500
 Accommodation/Depreciation	 407,000	 414,600
 Operational:		
Books and periodicals	240,000	206,500
Computer services	60,000	64,200
Professional services	123,500	109,000
Other	<u>110,400</u>	<u>86,430</u>
 Total Operational	 533,900	 466,130